

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

A NEW MODE OF LOCOMOTION.—M. Ochsner, of Rotterdam, will stand on record as the first *podocope*. These podocopes are a species of rabbit, not fifteen feet long and nine inches high (or less). Staring erect, the podocope, provided with a pole flattened at the end for paddling, and eleven feet long, can advance, turn, or recede with great swiftness in water not deeper than the length of the pole. M. Ochsner has won a wager by ascending the Rhine, from Rotterdam to Cologne, in a podocope.

Q2—Maria Piccolomini, born at Siena in 1835, is only twenty-three years old, and has been fully ten years before the public, having first appeared at Venice, in 1852, in Donizetti's opera of "Lucrezia regia."

There was a decrease in the taxable property of San Francisco, California, for the present fiscal year, compared with the last, of considerably more than \$500,000.

Some, member of Congress elected from the last district, resupplied the market last week with reported quantities of \$100,000. The City Bank of Biddford, and two other banks out of the State with which he did business, secured themselves by attachment of property; other large creditors have taken mortgages. — *Portland Argus*.

We never open the Piscaqua Observer but we find it better for us. This week we have 3 crabs, — all killed in the town of Milo — two of them weighing 400 pounds and upward each, and one 300.

Tom Sprague and M. Todd of Williamstown killed a bear and two cats in the woods, on Sunday

This week has seen a Roman Catholic priest named at Nancy, for being caught in a house of shame; and the superior of one of the convents at Marseilles sentenced him to the bulks for life for the rapes committed in his convent on boarding girls; three of them were girls of eleven years, and two were fifteen. His criminal conduct had been going on for a long time.—*Paris Letter.*

for Rio Janeiro, with a salary of two millions of
for two years and a half, has just written
me a description of her reception by the Emperor
and Empress of Brazil: "While His Majesty received
me with the greatest affability as an artist, the
Empress received me with the most delicate com-
pliments as a Countess. As my husband made me Countess
and I made myself artist, of course you may
guess which style of reception gave me the most
satisfaction."

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SHALL WE HAVE A DAY OF REST?—The Sabbath
question is earnestly discussed in Great Britain—in-
creased intimacy with the continent having given

to a party friendly to the holiday Sunday of
Paris and Berlin. The Edinburgh Witness presents
the issue in a forcible light. We extract the closing
paragraph of its article, as furnishing food for
thought on this side of the Atlantic:

Looked at in its bearing upon national life, is it
possible that the observance of the Sabbath, which
hitherto prevailed in Great Britain, should be
persecuted by that mode of spending the day which
is attributed in continental cities? Wordsworth al-
ludes, in one of his famous prefaces, to those con-
ditions of excitement by which the public mind in
day was stimulated and blunted. These condi-

We live in an atmosphere of excitement. The air seems to ring around us. Our science, our commerce, our locomotion are all at fever heat. If ever there was a time in which steel was required to cool burning iron, and cooling the throbbing heart of civilization, it is now. To describe the life of men amidst continental capitals, we know of no form of speech adequate or expressive as this: they sit down to eat and drink, and rise up to play.

The idea that leisure can have any other purpose than amusement, that man can be desired or expected to exhibit, habitually or socially, any tokens of reverence for a Being higher than himself, seems to have died out of the public mind. Not to be amused,

to be excited, is not to live. It is starting to be the comment on this state of things afforded by Brian statistics.

Then the fountains of passion and worldliness are drunk to the dregs, when the system of pleasure ceases to charm, recourse is had at once to suicide. Man having made himself a bubble, to break above the winds of earth, the breeze and the bubble burst. Paris, as a French journalist once remarked, is the capital of suicide; and the capital of suicide mainly because Parisians are less the capacity to rest, and look upon themselves only as pieces of ingenious mechanism for the simulation of worldly pleasure.

It is too much to say that the Sabbath, as repre-

ative, in its secular aspect, of that greater staidness and power of repose, on the one hand, and that nobler conception of man as a being not merely of earth and time, on the other, by which the Jewish character is distinguished from the Greek, and which yet will not be permitted to pass from among our nations. The Sabbath is an element in the national life with which we cannot dispense. Its influence pervades the nation, reaching even those who are opposed to it. It gives a certain concentration, calmness, and compactness to intellectual and spiritual energy. It preserves a healthful, natural sense of feeling, in which rapt pleasures retain their power to gratify. There is in it something of

to revolutionary heat, to lightness and nickles.
We are far from denying that the duty of
orthodoxy may be misconceived and cur-
tured; but we are assured that, as between men so
of character, the capacity of reason is a sure
of character, and we trust that Great Britain
as long been known among European nations as
fit capable of resting and worshipping in the
bath.

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENTS. — The London
Extraordinary News of the 16th contains a letter from St.
 Petersburg, which makes the following remarkable

The result of the calculations lately made by the well-known astronomer, Professor Struve of the University of Dorpat, relative to the true geographical positions of St. Petersburg and Moscow, is, that the distance between the two capitals of the empire, is, that the actual length of the railroad, by astronomical observations, to less than 88½ miles (about 60 miles) shorter than the 88½ length of 607 versts; or, in other words, that the Government for the construction of the railroad was overburdened, had to pay about one-seventh of the total twelve millions of roubles, more than it ought to have paid. As the rolling stock of the St. Petersburg and Moscow railway is furnished by an

merican company, who are paid for the same at a such per verst, it follows that in this quarter the government have been paying also a most fearful charge. The poles erected along the line to note the distances have been systematically fixed in the wrong places, so as to mislead both the government and the public.

The Emperor was in the most violent state of excitement on learning the above, and gave immediate orders for the strictest investigation into the facts of the case to be made, with the view to inflict the most summary punishment on the parties implicated in the transaction; but as so many of the highest rank and importance are concerned in the affair, it is not likely that the

the matter will be hushed up to prevent the public knowledge of the real delinquents being exposed and to suffer the penalty they so richly deserve, and the share they have taken in this atrocious fraud.

AWFUL COLLIERY ACCIDENT NEAR SWANSEA—Yesterday have six weeks elapsed since our columns recorded a fearful colliery explosion in the Cyffwrdd, Ystafellor, Swansea Valley, whereby six poor fellows lost their lives and three or four others were seriously injured. It is now our painful duty to detail the particulars of another and still more serious colliery accident in the same district, and within a few miles of the Colliery of the Cyffwrdd, and the

On Wednesday morning last, the whole of the miners proceeded to work at the usual hour—viz., at 6 o'clock in the morning, and about half-past one of the men came running up from the pit, saying that "the whole place was full of sulphur, and that all the men were killed." Fortunately, it was soon ascertained that, although there were 200 men in the pit at the time, the catastrophe had occurred in a district heading or working known as the Old Machine Level, and in which parties were working only thirty men were then engaged. At the same time thought that the whole of the men at their liver, but the result proved that many had

When the foul air had sufficiently cleared off for a second, several of the colliers instantly volunteered for services, and within a few minutes the bodies of thirteen workmen were brought up and laid side by side near the pit's mouth. The agony of the wives and mothers, when recognizing the inanimate forms of their husbands and sons, may perhaps be imagined, but they baffle all attempts at description. There are also seven dead horses in the pit. The origin or cause of this dreadful calamity is at present shrouded in the most profound mystery.

Times.

Mr. Nathaniel Willis publishes in the Boston Es-

over his experience of half a century in newspaper life. In 1796 he commenced an apprenticeship to the Boston Chronicle, in the same room in which his father had worked, and where Benjamin Franklin had worked before him. In 1803 Mr. Willis started the Eastern Argus in Maine, and in 1816 started the Recorder, a religious newspaper, in Boston, in connection with Mr. Sidney E. Morse, who, however, withdrew, leaving the paper to Mr. Willis. A controversy has lately been waged concerning the claim of the Recorder to be the oldest religious journal in the country. Mr. Willis is now in his 79th year. He concludes his chapter of experiences with the following bit of counsel to the new race of journalists:

An extraordinary scene took place in the Guild hall yesterday. Lieut. Higginson renewed his application for summons against the Atlantic Telegraph Company, on a charge of having neglected to furnish the Register of Joint Stock Companies with the names of the directors.

But a lot of its shareholders 14 days after the annual general meeting. The Company, through their solicitor, claimed to be exempt from the operation of the Joint Stock Act, by virtue of a special act, under which it was incorporated.

Alderman Salomons refused to entertain the application, and Higginson proceeded to read his affidavit in support of the information for the summons. He was, however, interrupted by the Alderman, and in the end he left the court bitterly complaining of the injustice with which he alleged he was treated. The scene which occurred will not be regarded as a hope, as an evidence of the way British justice is administered.

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